We claim:

1. A compound of Formula I:

$$R$$
 $(CH_2)_a$
 O
 $(CH_2)_b$
 R

5 wherein:

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R¹ is -CN or -CONR⁴R⁵;

 R^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 heterocycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{14} aryl, or a group of the formula:

$$R^{3c}$$
 R^{3c}
 R^{3c}

 R^{3a} , R^{3b} , R^{3c} , R^{3d} and R^{3e} are each independently H, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, – $(CH_2)_dOH$, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, – $(CH_2)_dNR^6R^7$, – $CO(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl), – $OCO(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl), – $C(OH)(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl), – $C(OH)(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl), – $C(OH)(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl);

 R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 and R^9 are each independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

a is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

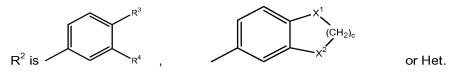
b is 1, 2 or 3;

c is 1, 2 or 3;

d is 0, 1 or 2; and

X¹ and X² are each independently CH₂ or O; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein:



3. A compound of Formula II:

$$C$$
 R^{11}
 R^{12}
 R^{12}

wherein:

5 R¹⁰ is a group of the formula:

 R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently H or $C_{1-}C_4$ alkyl, with the proviso that R^{11} and R^{12} are not both H;

 $R^{13a},\ R^{13b},\ R^{13c},\ R^{13d},\ and\ R^{13e}\ are\ each\ independently\ H,\ C_1\text{-}C_4\ alkyl,\ C_1\text{-}C_4\ alkoxy,\ -10 \\ (CH_2)_gOH,\ halo,\ trifluoromethyl,\ cyano,\ -(CH_2)_gNR^{14}R^{15},\ -CO(C_1\text{-}C_4\ alkyl),\ -OCO(C_1\text{-}C_4\ alkyl),\ -OCO(C_1\text{-}C_4\ alkyl),\ -CH(OH)(C_1\text{-}C_4\ alkyl)_2,\ -SO_2NH_2,\ -(CH_2)_gCONR^{16}R^{17}\ or\ -(CH_2)_gCOO(C_1\text{-}C_4\ alkyl);$

 R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

e is 1, 2 or 3;

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f is 1, 2 or 3;

g is 0, 1 or 2; and

X³ and X⁴ are each independently CH₂ or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

4. A compound according to claim 14 wherein:

R¹⁰ is a group of the formula:

$$X^3$$
 is O; and X^4 is CH₂.

5. A compound according to claim 14 wherein:

R¹⁰ is a group of the formula:

$$X^3$$
 (CH₂)_f X^4 X^3 is CH₂; and

 X^4 is O.

6. A compound of Formula III:

$$R^{18}$$
 N
 $(CH_2)_h$
 R^{19}

wherein:

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 R^{18} is -CN or $-CONR^{20}R^{21}$;

 R^{19} is C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 heterocycloalkyl or $(C_6$ - C_{14} aryl)– $(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl)_v;

 R^{20} and R^{21} are each independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

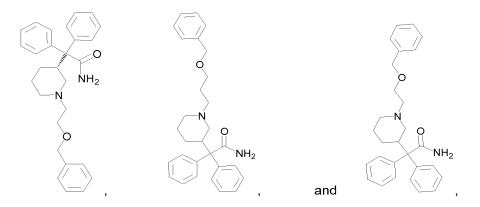
h is 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

v is 0, 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

7. A compound selected from:



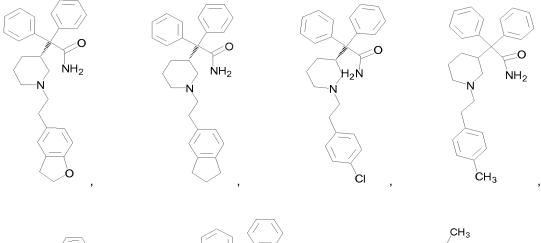


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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

8. A compound selected from:



CH₃

NH₂

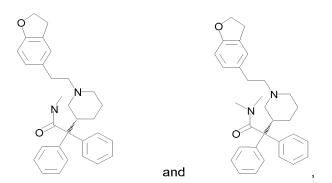
NH₂

NH₂

and

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

10 9. A compound selected from:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

10. A compound selected from:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

5 11. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of Formula I:

$$R^1$$
 N
 $(CH_2)_a$
 O
 $(CH_2)_b$
 R^2

wherein:

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R¹ is -CN or -CONR⁴R⁵;

 R^2 is C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 heterocycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{14} aryl, or a group of the formula:

$$R^{3e}$$
 R^{3e}
 R^{3e}

 R^{3a} , R^{3b} , R^{3c} , R^{3d} and R^{3e} are each independently H, C_1 - C_4 alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, – (CH₂)_dOH, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, –(CH₂)_dNR⁶R⁷, –CO(C₁-C₄ alkyl), –OCO(C₁-C₄ alkyl), –CH(OH)(C₁-C₄ alkyl), –C(OH)(C₁-C₄ alkyl)₂, –SO₂NH₂, –(CH₂)_dCONR⁸R⁹ or –(CH₂)_dCOO(C₁-C₄ alkyl);

 R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 and R^9 are each independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl; Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

20 a is 1, 2, 3 or 4; b is 1, 2 or 3; c is 1, 2 or 3;

d is 0, 1 or 2; and

X¹ and X² are each independently CH₂ or O; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

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12. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of Formula II:

$$R^{11}$$
 R^{12}
 R^{12}
 R^{12}

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wherein:

R¹⁰ is a group of the formula:

$$R^{13e}$$
 R^{13e}
 R^{13e}

 R^{11} and R^{12} are each independently H or $C_{1\text{-}}C_4$ alkyl, with the proviso that R^{11} and R^{12} are not both H;

 $R^{13a},\ R^{13b},\ R^{13c},\ R^{13d},\ and\ R^{13e}\ are\ each\ independently\ H,\ C_1-C_4\ alkyl,\ C_1-C_4\ alkoxy,\ -(CH_2)_gOH,\ halo,\ trifluoromethyl,\ cyano,\ -(CH_2)_gNR^{14}R^{15},\ -CO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl),\ -OCO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl),\ -CO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl),\ -CO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl),\ -CO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl),\ -CO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl),\ -CO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl),\ -CO(C_1-C_4\ alkyl);$

 R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} and R^{17} are each independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

e is 1, 2 or 3;

f is 1, 2 or 3;

g is 0, 1 or 2; and

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X³ and X⁴ are each independently CH₂ or O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

13. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of Formula III:

$$R^{18}$$
 $(CH_2)_h$
 R^{19}

5 wherein:

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R¹⁸ is -CN or -CONR²⁰R²¹;

 R^{19} is C_3 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 heterocycloalkyl or $(C_6$ - C_{14} aryl)– $(C_1$ - C_4 alkyl)_v;

 R^{20} and R^{21} are each independently H or C_1 - C_4 alkyl;

h is 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

10 v is 0, 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

14. A method of treating a mammal infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound according to Formula IV:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ \hline \\ R^{22} & & \\ \hline \\ IV & & \\ \end{array}$$

wherein:

20 Y is a direct link, $-CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-CH_2O-$ or $-CH_2S-$;

R²² is –CN or –CONH₂;

R²³ is a group of the formula:

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$$R^{24}$$
 X^{5} X^{6} or Het;

wherein

 $R^{24} \text{ and } R^{25} \text{ are each independently H, C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl, C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkoxy, -(CH}_2)_k\text{OH, halo, trifluoromethyl, cyano, -(CH}_2)_k\text{NR}^{26}R^{27}, -\text{CO(C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl), -OCO(C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl), -CH(OH)(C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl), -C(OH)(C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl)}_2, -\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2, -\text{(CH}_2)_k\text{CONR}^{26}R^{27} \text{ or -(CH}_2)_k\text{COO(C}_1\text{-C}_4 \text{ alkyl);}$

R²⁶ and R²⁷ are each independently H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

k is 0, 1 or 2;

X⁵ and X⁶ are each independently O or CH₂;

j is 1, 2 or 3; and

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

15. A pharmaceutical composition that is effective in treating HIV in an infected mammal comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of a compound of Formula IV:

wherein:

Y is a direct link, $-CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-CH_2O-$ or $-CH_2S-$; R^{22} is -CN or $-CONH_2$; R^{23} is a group of the formula:

$$R^{24}$$
 $(CH_2)_j$ X^5 or Het;

25 wherein

 $R^{24} \ and \ R^{25} \ are each independently \ H, \ C_1\text{-}C_4 \ alkyl, \ C_1\text{-}C_4 \ alkoxy, \ -(CH_2)_kOH, \ halo, \ trifluoromethyl, \ cyano, \ -(CH_2)_kNR^{26}R^{27}, \ -CO(C_1\text{-}C_4 \ alkyl), \ -OCO(C_1\text{-}C_4 \ alkyl), \ -CH(OH)(C_1\text{-}C_4 \ alkyl), \ -C(OH)(C_1\text{-}C_4 \ alkyl)_2, \ -SO_2NH_2, \ -(CH_2)_kCONR^{26}R^{27} \ or \ -(CH_2)_kCOO(C_1\text{-}C_4 \ alkyl);$

R²⁶ and R²⁷ are each independently H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

5 k is 0, 1 or 2;

X⁵ and X⁶ are each independently O or CH₂;

j is 1, 2 or 3; and

Het is pyridyl, pyrazinyl or thienyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

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